

Wet gluten—Western, 26.66 per cent; Maine, 28.65; Utah, 45.70. Dry gluten—Western, 10.95 per cent; Maine, 11.31; Utah, 16.39.

The composition of the gluten of Utah wheats is also highly satisfactory. The proportion of gliadin to glutenin compares favorably with the average, yet the gliadin content in all is exceptionally high. According to the standard of acidity set by Snyder (0.09 to 0.15 per cent) all the Utah flours contain a relative high percentage, most of them having a higher per cent than the maximum.—American Miller.

#### DURUM WHEAT AND THE EXPORT FLOUR TRADE.

Before Special Agent M. H. Davis started on his tour of investigation American millers knew in a general way the cause of the decline of our export flour trade with Great Britain. They knew that the disastrous crop of 1904, the growth of the British milling industry and irregular arrivals of consignments all contributed to the falling off of American flour exports. But we venture the belief that few if any millers regarded the mere growing of Durum wheat in this country as an actual cause of the decline of our foreign flour trade, however much they may regard it as a menace. Yet this is what Mr. Davis says:

It may be stated that the introduction and large production of an inferior wheat in the Northwest, known as macaroni or Durum wheat, has had much to do with loss of trade in American flour. To a considerable extent the confidence of foreign buyers has been shaken by the thought that possibly a considerable percentage of this Durum wheat might find its way into the flour. So far it has not appeared to any marked extent, but the fear is upon the buyers, and every means to reassure them should be taken by exporting millers.

We confess that we don't exactly see the logic of the alleged state of affairs. If American millers had used Durum wheat to any extent in the export trade, which Mr. Davis seems to deny, we could understand how it

might affect trade. But we don't understand how the mere fear would deter the hard-hearted flour buyers of Great Britain, so long as they knew they were getting quality. The flour buyers of Great Britain are as shrewd business men as there are anywhere. And they know that Durum wheat is imported into Great Britain and largely ground in British mills. We cannot believe that Durum wheat could affect our export trade in any way unless it were made into flour, which, Mr. Davis is careful to state, has not occurred to any marked extent. If it is a mere "fear" that is on the buyers, millers will have no trouble in overcoming that. Durum wheat won't hurt American flour abroad if American millers won't grind it.

Probably the Agricultural Department will get after Mr. Davis for his statements as to the inferiority of Durum. The inevitable controversy will be interesting, even though it will be thrashing over of old straw. The Agricultural Department can no more make millers grind Durum than Mr. Davis can make the farmers stop raising it; and there you are.—American Miller.

#### ARID FARMING.

##### A Word From Egypt.

H. A. White.

About eighteen months ago some of the citizens of Beaver got together and organized themselves into a company for the purpose of carrying on dry farming operations. We went into Modern Egypt, which is about five miles northwest of Beaver City, secured something like thirty-five hundred acres of land, bought an engine, some plows, and started operations. We got some steel rails, broke some brush, and plowed and seeded about 300 acres of land.

Now Egypt is situated in a narrow valley about one and a half miles wide by five miles long, with the river Nile (Indian Creek) running through the center of the valley. One side is sandy loam with large sage brush growing on it, the other is heavy clay with shadscale and greasewood on it. Many experienced farmers who came to visit us would look at the shadscale, shake their heads, point to the sagebrush land

and say, "You can raise grain on that land."

We commenced drilling in Koffod wheat about the 20th of October, using 30 pounds to the acre. We seeded about 80 acres of the sandy loam, then seeded some of the shadscale land; then went back and finished the sandy loam land, drilling the first of it Thanksgiving day. The first we planted came up, and looked fine for some time after we planted it. The grain sowed on the shadscale land had only come up about one inch when winter set in, and has been cut down several times by the frost, but notwithstanding this fact, and the unfavorable season, (the first rain coming to us on the 26th of July), we are going to raise a fair crop. We will cut about 100 acres and it will be ripe now in about ten days. We also have some corn and potatoes which are looking fine. Considering all, we feel quite encouraged with our prospects.

#### HAD FOUND IT SO.

Stella: "Isn't the law's delay maddening?"

Bella: "Perfectly frightful; I've been six months getting that young attorney to propose."—New York Sun.

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